OSTRICH FARMING.

The Prospects of Its Success in this Country. From the New York T mes.

pects of its Success in this Country," have been worth only £12 each, a rewas the subject of some instructive turn is shown from one set of birds remarks by C. J. Sketchley, late of cf. £1,676. The next year the same the Transvaal, South Africa, before set of ostriches laid 118 eggs, producing the American Institute Farmers' Club, seventy- seven chicks, and the first yesterday afternoon. Mr. Sketchly six months of the third year they stated that he had several years' of laid ninety-seven eggs, producing practical experience in ostrich farming in Cape Colony. The industry of breeding ostriches for their feathers was begun in South Africa only twelve reachers. or thirteen years ago. Prior to that the wild ostriches were killed for their twenty-two breeding ostriches now feathers. At present more than in Central Park, and who brought \$6,250,000 worth of ostrich feathers them from South America, to which are exported from South Africa, nine-tenths of which are the feathers of ago from South Africa, spoke briefly tame birds. An ostrich is first picked on the subject of the care and breedat the age of 6 or 8 months, and again ing of ostriches. The speaker called from six to nine months later, and attention to the fact that young osevery succeeding six to nine months. triches required no artificial food. The quality and value of the feathers They would feed themselves by grazimprove with each succeeding plucking. If an ostrich has a plentiful supply of food the feathers will grow and ripen quickly. Ostriches will thrive wherever sheep will. In fact, it is a peculiarity of their class that they will eat and dignet almost any feethers. He said such coincides to the residence of the residence by grazing until they were separated for breeding purposes. Dr. Prothero expects to take his ostriches to California very soon.

The Rev. J. Lightbourn was not in favor of raising ostriches for their feethers. He said such coincides the residence of the residence by grazing until they were separated for breeding purposes. Dr. Prothero expects to take his ostriches to California very soon. they will eat and digest almost anything. The breeding of ostriches is managed as follows: A pair of birds which cost at the Cape from \$750 to \$1,200, or what is called a set, viz., a cock and two hens, are enclosed in a cock and two paddock or camp any size from forty good. He would not raise tobacco and by 60 yards to two or three acres would not raise ostriches. is the best for the enclosure, which should be at least five feet high. The smaller the inclosure the more artificial feeding the birds require. The artificial feed of one ostrich generally recently held its regular semi-monthly consists of one pound Indian corn and about a bucketful of cut green barley, or prickly pear, per day. After the instrumed from a size returned from a size eggs are laid they are put in an in-cubator for hatching. On the blackboard was the following statement, can frontier, gave an interesting synprepared by Mr. Sketchley:

\$1,000, will produce in four years the following:

Chicks.

First year

Second year	30	\$150	\$4,000	
Third year	80	\$200	6,000	
Fourth year	80	400	12,000	
IN PRATHERS.				
Pounds.		Total.		
Each	Chicke	n. Pounds.	Valve.	
First year	25	750	\$750	
Second year	45	1,355	2,100	
Third year	60	1,800	8,900	
Fourth year	75	2,250	6,150	
Total value o	f birds.	\$25 500: total		

per cent. of the total productive value might be deducted for expences. An ostrich will commence breeding when about 2 years of age, and the speaker had known of ostriches breeding up to the age of 80 years. Mr. Sketchly anuaged to the twenty-two ostriches now in Central Park, which, he said, were brought from South Africa by way of Buenos Ayres. The bringing of ostriches to this country, he said, was a very serious business. The utmost care was necessary to be taken in order to prevent their getting sick most care was necessary to be taken in order to prevent their getting sick and dying. Out of a lot of 200 birds and dying. Out of a lot of 200 birds Arizons. that were sent out from South Africa

lived to reach Buenos Ayres.

In answer to a question as to what chicks ought to be lost. When young ostriches begin to lay, if they are allowed to sit naturally, they will lay from twelve to fifteen eggs and then commence to sit. They sit for fortytwo days, after which they will not begin to lay again for three weeks or a month. If the eggs are taken away as laid and incubated, the ostriches will lay up to thirty eggs without stopping, and if well fed will begin to lay again in two or three weeks. The number of eggs each weeks. The number of eggs each bird will lay varies from 40 to 90 per annum. Mr. Sketchley said: "From what I have seen of California I believe it would be the most suitable place in this country for the production of ostriches, although I have no doubt they would do well in Vigninia. other parts where but little frost is had. \* \* \* It is proposed to form a company here for the breeding of these birds in California. Now, I am so far convinced that they will do well there that I have offered to take the entire management of them for

133 chicks; of these eighteen died leaving 112 young birds. Seventy-four of of the birds were sold at three months old for £16 each, and estimat-"Ostrich Farming, and the Pros- ing the remaining forty-one birds to

### Indigenous Potatoes in Arazona. San Francisco Alta.

The California Academy of Sciences just returned from a six months' botanopsis of his season's work, during all One pair of ostriches, costing of which he was accompanied by his 1,000, will produce in four years the talented wife. Prof. Lemmon made a very important discovery in these hitherto unexplored mountain ranges. He Extended er o unexplored mountain ranges. He Value. found two, and perhaps three, specimens of native indigenous potatoes, some of which were growing in mountain meadows, whose gurrounding peaks were 10,000 feet above sea level. There these tubes grew abundantly as large as walnuts, and he has brought with him quite a liberal supply, which will be givien to those who will engage to plant and raise potatoes from this feathers, \$12,900; grand total in four years, ciently long to bring them up, by prop-Total value of birds, \$25,500; total value of athers, \$12,900; grand total in four years, sometimes, sometimes stock, for six or eight years, or suffito the age of 80 years. Mr. Sketchly failed to find it there, and as Sir Wal-

### some time ago, only twenty-eight **AMEBACK** raised to a productive age, Mr. Sketchley said that with care and under favorable circumstances a farmer might raise every chick, at any rate not more than 8 or 9 per cent of the chicks ought to be lost. When young GALVANIC SHIELD! Galyanic Electricity, as furnished by our appliances Replaces the Force and Vigor drained from the system, and thus cure without Drugging the Stomach. Illustrated Pamphlet Free! THE HOWARD ELECTRO-MAG-NETIC INSOLES \$1. by Mail.

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but a percentage of the profits after expenses."

As an example of what had been done by artificial hatching, Mr. Sketchley said that during the year from June 30, 1872, to June 30, 1873, one set of three birds, one cock and two kens laid 188 eggs, which produced by the profits after with the produced by the produced the entire management of them for

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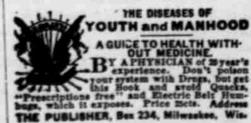
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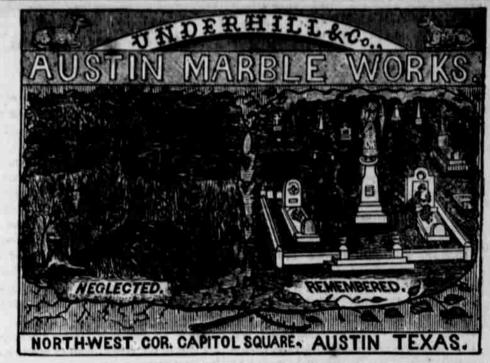
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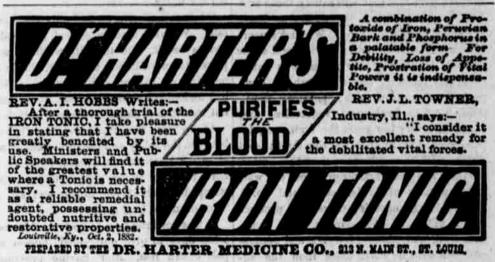
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